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AN AMERICAN DUCHESS.

Life is not wholly a brilliant success with the American woman who is now the Duchess of Marlborough. She is the daughter of a distinguished officer of the United States, and acquired an immense fortune through her marriage to Louis Hammersley, of New York, since deceased. The title of the dissolute Duke of Marlborough so dazzled her that, in opposition to the wishes of her family she married him, and with her American eagles enabled him to repair his English mansions and square himself with the fast set in which he had moved. But while the union was thus beneficial to the duke it was not unimpaired by chagrin to his bride. Upon their arrival at Blenheim they found that the rector of the parish had taken it upon himself to forbid the ringing of the church bells, as had always been done upon the coming of a new mistress to the castle. The reason was simple; the irrepressible conduct of the duke when he was Marquis of Blandford, and since, had forced his then wife to sue for a divorce, which was granted her, and according to the canons of the church his marriage was at least irregular. The duchess has been coldly received by the wife of her husband's younger brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, who is a daughter of the late Larry Jerome, of New York. Latterly, after considerable effort, it was given out that the Duchess of Marlborough would be "presented at court" the last of February, which would forever establish her standing in the highest circles of English society, and which is an honor coveted by every woman of title or distinction in Great Britain. But in this the former Mrs. Hammersley was doomed to disappointment, although in anticipation of the occasion she had a dress of wonderful richness made. The influence of her husband's former wife, Lady Blandford, is said to have been exerted to such an extent that word was conveyed to the duchess that it would be impossible to receive her on that date. She has not, according to the correspondents, given up the expectation of being received at court. The opposition is purely on account of the duke, whose whole life has been a reproach upon the British nobility. Had Mrs. Hammersley not known the character of the man she was marrying there would be more sympathy for her in this affair; but for the sake of a title, and to ally herself with a family descended from the famous soldier of the English revolutionary epoch she sacrificed the finer feelings of womanhood and married a brainless libertine and exposed herself to the rebuffs she has encountered.

EXTRADITION WITH CANADA.

There is some prospect that the Dominion of Canada will cease to be the resort for rogues from the United States and that this country will no longer harbor the rascals who have offended against the laws across the northern border. An extradition bill was introduced in parliament on Feb. 27. The bill provides for the extradition of all criminals (except political offenders) who have sought asylum in Canada and who are charged with the commission of any one of the following crimes in countries with which Great Britain has no extradition treaty: Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder; manslaughter, counterfeiting, forgery, larceny, embezzlement, obtaining money, goods or valuables under false pretences; criminal assault, abduction, child stealing, kidnapping, burglary, housebreaking or shoplifting, arson, robbery, threats of extortion, perjury or subornation of perjury, piracy (by municipal law or the law of nations) committed on board of or against a vessel of a foreign state, criminal settling or destroying such a vessel at sea or on the great lakes of North America, assault on board such a vessel with intent to destroy life or do bodily harm, revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board such a vessel against the authority of the masters; also any offences under either of the following acts and not included in the foregoing lists, viz: An act respecting offences against the person, the larceny act, an act respecting forgery, an act respecting offences relating to coin,

and an act respecting malicious injuries to property.

The bill also provides that in the case of fugitives from countries with which Great Britain has extradition treaties they may be surrendered for crimes mentioned in the bill whether named in the treaty or not. There is also a clause in the bill providing that it shall be retroactive, and that all criminals now in Canada accused of crimes mentioned in the bill shall be liable to extradition.

The proposed enactment will probably be substantially duplicated by an act of congress, and these will form the basis of an extradition treaty the necessity of which has long been manifest in both countries, and the sooner the arrangement is effected the better it will be for the interests of justice.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The first balloting under the new election law, provided it is signed by the governor, will be held on Oct. 1, when state officers and a member of congress are to be chosen and the sense of the people taken upon the ratification or rejection of the constitution which is to be framed by the July convention. Under this law the government will furnish the ballots, which will be given to the voters at the polls only, each elector then having an opportunity to retire by himself and prepare his ballot as he may see fit, secure from observation or dictation. In case of blindness or illiteracy on the part of the elector, he may request an officer to assist him, but such officer is strictly forbidden to make any suggestions, and as both political parties are to be represented by sworn officers there is very little possibility that any advantage will be taken of the provision. Perhaps the most salient feature of the law is that which forbids the congregation of people within twenty-five feet of the poll. Under this system it will be impossible for political bosses to vote men in herds, as has been done in the past, an agent of the boss standing at the poll and handing out the tickets as his men came up, when no opportunity was given for the substitution of other tickets or for scratching of those given to be voted. Too much of that sort of voting has been done all over this country for the good name of American institutions, and it is the existence of the scandal which called attention to the Australian system. Some features of the law have been adopted in other parts of this country, but Montana is the first to adopt an approximation of the system. The effect upon the election here in October will be watched with interest in other parts of the United States.

THE COPPER TRUST.

The press dispatches the past few days have abounded in rumors of the approaching dissolution of the great copper trust, the focus of which is in the Paris Societe des Metaux. This combination set out a few years ago to control the copper markets of the world, and to that end obtained control of most of the copper-producing mines in Europe and America. These have been operated upon the plan usual with trusts, production being limited to the supposed requirements of trade. The supply of old copper has proved a great deal larger than the syndicate had anticipated, and its appearance in the market has disturbed the calculations of the combination, although M. Secretan, the deputy manager of the Societe des Metaux, assured a representative of the Paris Temps, a few weeks ago, that the old-copper supply had now been exhausted, and he sought to explain the apparent increase in the visible supply of copper by the statement that the old metal had never been computed in estimates, until now, the opponents of the syndicate having induced holders to put what they had into the melting pots, it made its appearance in the market as ingots or bars not distinguishable from the new production. M. Secretan, in the interview to which reference is made, asserted that now that the supply of old copper obtained from the breaking up of buildings, ships, etc., had been disposed of, the consumptive demand is likely to be expanded very considerably.

The situation at Washington concerning the division of federal offices in Montana among the followers of Harrison and Blaine is not as serene as it should be on this quiet Sabbath morning. It would seem from our special advices that Delegate Carter, who is booming Hershfield for governor, is not by any means sure his man will get there, and under the circumstances he gives notice of a trustee, saying: "The task of naming his successor (Gov. Leslie's) is not at hand." The little cloud rising on the horizon of the republican party in Montana thus early in the fight for spoils gives promise of developing into a cyclone and the interesting question to the outsider is, will the plume of the Blaine, or the flag of the Harrison wave above the federal offices when the storm passes?

□The St. Paul Globe the other day gave currency to a rumor that Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, recently sold by Mrs. Leslie, was to be made the New York edition of the Helena Court Journal, the president's son being, it is said, a large stockholder in the company which purchased the Illustrated Weekly.

While the organ of the president asserts that the apportionment of the territory for delegates to the constitutional

convention is unfair it neglects to specify any particular in which cause for complaint exists. It is, on the other hand, admitted by leading republicans that the apportioning board were careful to avoid even the appearance of partiality, and that it is as fair a division as could have been made.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM.

John H. Wigmore, a member of the Boston bar, has written a book with the above title, which is an exposition of the electoral system that is attracting so much attention at the present time. The introduction is an interesting sketch of the origin of the system, tracing its improvement and its spread to other communities from where it was first introduced. Following this comes notes on different features of the system, which differ somewhat in their provisions in different countries, comparisons being made of the advantages or disadvantages of the various peculiarities, with a summary up and a statement of what seems to the author the best plan. The Massachusetts law embracing the system is given in full, and this is followed by a summary of the statutes, embracing some of the features of the parent system, of Tasmania, New Zealand, Victoria, New South Wales, West Australia, Dominion of Canada, Quebec, Ontario, Wisconsin, Luxembourg, Italy, Norway, Austria, and other countries. The book very clearly explains the system and convinces the reader that it is neither so cumbersome nor so expensive as many seem to think it. In view of the probable enactment of a law for this territory embracing the main points of the system, the book is a good one for all who desire to inform themselves in regard to the measure. It can be had of the publisher, Charles C. Soule, Boston, at \$1 for the cloth-bound copies, or 75 cents for the paper-bound.

BOZEMAN NOTATIONS.

Social Events.—The Senation of the Week.—The County Commissioners.

BOZEMAN, March 9.—[Special to the Independent.]—The principal social event of the week has been the progressive euchre party at Mayor Bogert's residence on Monday night. About forty persons were present. Also the musicale at the residence of Judge Luce, the first given in Bozeman for some time. About forty persons attended this also, most of whom contributed a number to the musical programme. Bozeman is pre-eminently a musical town, by the way, possessing two brass bands, two orchestral organizations, and a large number of amateur performers of merit.

The sensation of the week, of course, has been the atrocious murder, which occurred six miles from the city and was brought to light on Sunday morning. There have been developments made during the week which fasten the atrocious crime upon the husband of the murdered woman and make his guilt assured. Jake Walters, the imprisoned murderer, came from Helena to Bozeman, having been employed at the former place in a brewery. This fact may recall him to some of your Helena readers. Our people are not pleased with the reports published in various papers, detailing the fact that the military was called upon; but as the statements, as far as they have been brought to light, are true, the correspondents are not to blame. It now turns out that the militia were not needed to quell any disturbance, because no attempt was made to take the murderer from the jail; but no harm was done by calling them out, except that it may give some wrong impression of the town. The county commissioners have been in session during the week and have accomplished a great deal of work. They have taken the initiative steps which will lead to the purchase of all the bridges in the county. They let the printing contract to A. K. Yerkes for the next two years. The weather continues to be gloriously fine and farmers are preparing to commence farm work.

AMONG OUR VISITORS.

Sale of a Valuable Horse—Chloride's First Court Trial.

P. B. Clark, of Toston, of the firm of Huntley & Clark, is in the city, and in conversation with an INDEPENDENT reporter said: "The horses on the ranch are looking excellent. There was a little sickness among the colts about a month ago, but it has disappeared with the approach of fine weather. We have just sold Davy Rockford, a beautiful 4-year-old Clydesdale to Messrs. Hubbard & Simpson, cattleman of Glendive, for \$1,500. Upon my return to the ranch the stallion will be shipped to the purchaser."

"The mining industry is commanding considerable attention in our district, especially at Radersburg where many prospectors are already at work. I am working the Crocus. It is an iron property, developed by a tunnel which is now in about 100 feet. Regular shipments of this iron ore are made to the Helena and Great Falls smelters and is pronounced the best fluxing ore in Montana. The Crocus has only been in operation about two months, but it will not be surprised if in the near future, as development progresses, we should strike a good silver mine. The indications are favorable."

Thomas Denoon is in from the Chloride camp. He says: "I should judge the present population of the new mining district is 900. We had our first court trial there just before I left. Miles McNally, the slugging, well-known in Helena and Butte, was the offender. He attempted to jump some lots. The first time he tried to force a man named Feining off a lot, as he was about to erect a house. McNally appeared with an axe and was going to chop Feining to pieces. A second time he tried to bluff O. B. Brown but that gentleman's Winchester convinced McNally that he didn't want the lot. The first case was brought in for trial in a saloon and resulted in McNally being bound in the sum of \$1,000 bail to keep the peace and he put the money up. He now intends to start a dance hall with every prospect of losing his money."

Milwaukee's Chinese Fiends.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—There was a wild scene on Market square this morning when the Chinamen Sam Yip Ja and Hap Ding were taken to jail from the municipal court, where they were to be examined on the charge of enticing little girls into their dens for immoral purposes. A crowd of a thousand made angry demonstrations and only a heavy body guard saved them from lynching. Ten children were in a room ready to testify against them, but the case was continued owing to the failure to secure an interpreter.

WAITING FOR A JOB.

An Army of Candidates Working for Guardianship at the Penitentiary.

DEER LODGE, March 7.—[Special to the Independent.]—The army that was camped along the Kansas line pending the disposal of the Oklahoma bill was small in comparison with that throughout Montana that only awaits the appointment of a new United States marshal to pounce upon the penitentiary and appropriate the twelve guardships now held by democrats in that institution. Every city, town and hamlet in the territory has candidates for these positions, and unless the new marshal can perform a miracle like unto that of "the loaves and fishes" whereby he can dispose of twelve guardships in such a way as to satisfy at least one thousand candidates his official pathway will not be strewn with roses.

Deer Lodge has an army of candidates for these positions. They are of all classes and occupations—clerks, mechanics, cowboys, ranchers, and barkeepers, numerous, but there seems to be more applicants among men who were formerly sheepherders, or section hands, than those of any other class. Just what there is in the companionship of a herd of sheep or the monotonous motion of pumping a handcar that makes a man for the position in question is hard to tell, but certain it is, that the section hand and sheepherders in question not only regard themselves as the best qualified, but they are the most confident of success of the many candidates. A great many of these men quit their jobs right after election and have been living on guardship prospects ever since. One over-confident section foreman has already devised a uniform to be worn by the "new guards." It is said to be respectful with brass and braid. If there is anything wanting to reduce the proverbial hand confined in the penitentiary here to a state of absolute subjection, it is a squad of sheep herders and section hands in the uniform. It was thought the passing of the bill to admit Montana as a state would dampen the ardor of these seekers for guardships, but it has had no effect. It is the opinion of many of them that they are aware that the penitentiary will revert to the state this coming fall.

WASHINGTON'S SOCIAL STARS.

Speculation as to Who Will Succeed Mrs. Whitney as the Social Leader.

Washington correspondence: There is much discussion in Washington as to Mrs. Whitney's probable successor. Most of the society people look upon the defeat of the democracy as a personal injury. None of those who have been named as likely to be called upon to take the naval portfolio have been considered for an instant as a possible successor in a social way. The wife of the vice president is the only person at all likely to fill the place left vacant. She is pretty, clever, well-bred and a woman of the world, who has had a large social experience, and she has great ambition to make the vice-presidency of more power and weight than it has been during the last two or three administrations. The shortest road to this end is through the social gate, and Mrs. Morton is making every preparation to make the Washington people—if such a thing is possible—forget the brilliant Whitney regime. New Yorkers will be glad to see the handsome, vine-clad Whitney home on Fifth avenue open again, after its long period of closed blinds and shrouded furniture, and the hostess will resume her time hospitality. Another person who is spoken of as a possible social successor to Mrs. Whitney is the wife of Senator McMillan, who replaced Senator Palmer as a representative of Michigan. Senator Palmer's house, on K street, is one of the handsomest in Washington. It is of brown stone, and the architect designed it under the supervision of the architect who designed the White House. The whole domestic machinery is on the top floor, where the kitchens, servants rooms and parlors, laundry and pantries are arranged, and communicate to the lower floors by a lift. Senator McMillan is at present Senator Palmer's guest, and will remain with him until after the inauguration, and there is some talk of his buying his host's house, for which the latter no longer has any use. It is that case Mrs. McMillan would have a handsome palace in which to entertain all prepared and needing only that she should come in and possess her domestic kingdom. The McMillans are very wealthy, and she has entertained a good deal in Michigan on a grand scale, many persons attributing much of her success to her tact and judicious hospitality. It is said she will come to Washington with the determination to make hers a marked house during this administration, and herself a conspicuous figure in official society. She is still young, not older than Mrs. Whitney herself, is handsome, clever and full of grace and tact, so that there seems no absurdity in her ambition should not be gratified.

PRECIPITATION IN MONTANA.

The Rainfall Greater Than That of the Winter of a Year Ago.

A comparison of the precipitation of the winters for the past two years shows an increase for the winter just closed which should be encouraging to the farmers of Montana. It has been claimed that the snowfall of the past season has been very light. Statistics will prove that it has been greater than for the winter of 1887-88. It requires ten inches of snow to equal one inch of rain. From the E. B. Butler, the efficient superintendent of the Helena station of the signal service the following figures are obtained showing the comparison of rainfall (melted snow) for the two winters: For 1887-88—December, 0.29 of an inch; January, 0.79; February, 0.12. Total, 1.20 inches. For 1888-89—December, 0.77; January, 0.42; February, 0.72. Total, 1.91 of an inch.

It will be seen that the precipitation for the winter just closed was almost two inches, while for 1887-88 it was only one and one-fifth inches. During the past week there has been no precipitation whatever and there won't be any more unless another snow storm sets in, for which there are indications. The next thing to be looked for will be a shower of rain.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

A New Governor for Montana Is to Be Appointed, It Is Claimed, To-Morrow.

There was as much hurrying to and fro yesterday among the faithful as there was among the clans when young Lochinvar came out of the west and allowed his fair cousin to sit on the crupper of his horse in their flight to the border. The air was as thick with rumors as Butte is thick with smoke at times, and all the rumors were about President Harrison's appointment of a new executive for the territory. The Court Journal announced yesterday morning that a new excellency would be appointed to-morrow, and speculation was rife as to who the governor will be. First it was L. H. Hershfield, then L. D.

McCutcheon, then T. G. Power, then Chas. S. Warren, then Gen. Willson, then came the news that Dr. C. K. Cole had been chosen as a compromise candidate. The gentlemen in Helena accused of gubernatorial aspirations denied the soft impeachment, and each claimed that he had no desire for the appointment.

Thus the news went backwards and forwards all day and until late in the night persons were asking who was going to be the new governor. Telegrams were sent and received, but those not in the ring were left to surmise. At 3 o'clock this morning it was reported that L. H. Hershfield was three-fourths of the way around the track and would come in an easy winner. It is positively asserted that a new governor will be appointed to-morrow, but who the lucky man is not even the private wire from the white house has disclosed.

PIGOTT'S EARLY CAREER.

A Traitor to the Tipperary Insurrection of 1848—His Habitual Deceit.

New York Sun: The early exploits of Richard Pigott, the vender and suspected forger of the famous Parnell letters, form an interesting chapter in the history of his career. In youth he was a merry, careless fellow, drifting about the city of Dublin, intent upon pleasure and excitement. His father was the chief baron of the exchequer and was one of the first Catholic judges Ireland had. The younger Pigott was educated in Clangowes college with a number of enthusiastic young Irishmen, whom he deserted in the hour of peril a few years later. Among the men in this city who know Pigott well at this time is Col. John O'Brien, a talented, smooth-talking young man, with pleasant and persuasive manners. His father's position gained for him admission into the best circles, and his rampant talk against the foes of the Irish made him appear to be a man willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of his country. He was on friendly terms with a number of the men interested in the Young Ireland party, and when the party separated in 1847 and the moral force party was organized in its stead, Pigott became prominent in the councils of the latter. He was one of the twenty-one delegates to the council of the Irish Confederation. Among the others were Judge O'Gorman, Charles Gavan Duffy, Thomas Francis Meagher, Thomas D'Arcy McGee and William Smith O'Brien.

Pigott was a prominent figure in the meetings in the council and talked a great deal about the necessity of bloodshed and other terrible things. It was difficult to calm him after one of his outbursts, and he acted as though he wanted to go right out and whip England himself. He couldn't bear to hear a suggestion of peaceful measures, and protested again and again that bloodshed alone could accomplish the ends desired.

It was as much due to Pigott's inflammatory speeches as to any other consideration that, at the convention in D'Olier street in Dublin in July, 1848, it was resolved to attempt to raise the peasantry of Tipperary to insurrection. Pigott grew hysterically happy over this and demanded that he be assigned to a post of danger and difficulty. The council sent Richard O'Gorman, Thomas Francis Meagher, and Morris Lynam, a nephew of Daniel O'Connell, to different cities. John Lawless, a solicitor, Patrick O'Donohue, Colonel O'Brien, and Pigott, were stationed in the counties of Wicklow and Kildare. They were to meet and arrange for a division of their work. All were on hand at the appointed time except Pigott. After a dreary wait it became evident that Pigott would not appear, and O'Donohue declared that he must have betrayed them.

The result of this attempt to rouse and arm the peasantry of Ireland is well known. Scarcely a month had passed before O'Donohue, Meagher, and O'Brien were arrested and lodged in prison. Pigott had mysteriously disappeared. It was rumored that efforts were making to arrest him, but when at last he reappeared he was permitted to strut about unmolested. The three prisoners were hurriedly tried and promptly convicted. They were sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. The sentence aroused widespread indignation, and Minister Buchanan vigorously protested against its execution. He said it would shock the sentiment of the civilized world. In spite of an apparently earnest fight on the part of the prosecution against clemency, the sentence was commuted to transportation to Van Diemen's Land. The men were taken there, but all of them eventually succeeded in escaping.

His former companions had hardly been taken away before Pigott bobbed up again. He was terribly enraged at the way they had been treated by the government, and talked loudly and furiously about war and bloodshed as formerly, but the people were shy of him, and his harangues were mostly addressed to ominously silent audiences. The hunt after the men engaged in the council of the Confederation were vigorously prosecuted, and there was a scramble among them to get out of the country. The people were awed by the prompt conviction and terribly severe sentence of the three men who were captured. This emboldened Pigott to appear again in Dublin and try once more to lead Irish patriots into trouble. For a time he was recognized as an agent of the English government, whose plan was to betray men into expressions of loyalty against the government, and to organize them for the purpose of resisting it, and then to deliver them up to the prison and the gallows. His life might have been in jeopardy in other circumstances, but as it was he was feared as much as hated, and lived to engage in the plots which are now being revealed before the Parnell commission of inquiry.

Unsightly.

A nice house or cottage built on a foundation composed of 90 per cent. mortar and the balance trap rock.

The frame house built on a foundation of granite or Helena brown stone will look 100 per cent. better, for very little additional cost. Ask Montana Granite Co. for estimates. Jas. Hall, manager, Wm. Harrison, treasurer. Office corner Park and Sixth avenues, Helena, Montana.

Sweep.

Your chimneys and stovepipes cleaned by leaving your orders with James Fahey, at Atlantic hotel.

Montana Bakery.

Having bought the above bakery from May Bros., I respectfully solicit a continuance of their customers' trade, and guarantee that I will continue to give the best goods in the market. CHAS. GABRICH.

Mr. Gabrich, who has been in our employ for the past four years, is highly recommended to our late customers, who will continue to receive the usual quality of bread and cakes from him. MAY BROS.

A long felt want supplied—the first-class restaurant of J. W. Scarff.

It transpires that one life, that of Harry Martz, a salesman, was lost in yesterday's fire at Louisville.

A. O. U. W.

MEETS REGULARLY EVERY MONDAY evening at 7 o'clock at their hall over Park's drug store. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.

S. A. D. HAIN.

Recorder.

W. M. ZASTROW.

W. M.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE MARKETS.

STOCKS.
New York, March 9.—Bar silver, 93.
Copper—Offered more freely, with only nominal bids, awaiting further developments; Lake March, \$15.25.
Lead—Dull and firm; domestic, \$3.75.
The stock market was more active to-day than during the same hours on any previous day this year, but was generally weak in all its departments, the result of the trading being material losses all over the list. There was a timid feeling at the opening this morning, and selling by Chicago and local operators was very marked, first sales being from 1/8 to 1/4 per cent. lower than last evening. The market closed active and weak at the lowest prices of the day. Government bonds dull and steady.
Futures opened at 91 c and closed steady at 90 1/2 cents.
Government bonds, 4s, 107 1/4; 4 1/2, 107 1/4; Northern Pacific, 104; preferred, 67 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 29 1/2; Oregon Improvement, 15 1/2; Union Pacific, 64 1/2; Transcontinental, 52 1/2.
Money on call easy with no loans. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 c. Sterling exchange dull and steady; 60 day bill, \$4.85 1/2; demand, \$4.85 1/2.

LIVE STOCK.
Chicago, March 9.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000; slow; market weak; choice beefs, \$4.00; 1st, \$3.90; 2d, \$3.80; 3d, \$3.70; stockers and feeders, \$3.10; 1st, \$3.00; 2d, \$2.90; 3d, \$2.80.
Hogs—Receipts 16,000; strong and in to the highest; market \$4.00; 1st, \$3.90; 2d, \$3.80; 3d, \$3.70; light \$3.60; 4d, \$3.50; 5d, \$3.40; 6d, \$3.30; 7d, \$3.20; 8d, \$3.10; 9d, \$3.00; 10d, \$2.90; 11d, \$2.80; 12d, \$2.70; 13d, \$2.60; 14d, \$2.50; 15d, \$2.40; 16d, \$2.30; 17d, \$2.20; 18d, \$2.10; 19d, \$2.00; 20d, \$1.90; 21d, \$1.80; 22d, \$1.70; 23d, \$1.60; 24d, \$1.50; 25d, \$1.40; 26d, \$1.30; 27d, \$1.20; 28d, \$1.10; 29d, \$1.00; 30d, \$0.90; 31d, \$0.80; 32d, \$0.70; 33d, \$0.60; 34d, \$0.50; 35d, \$0.40; 36d, \$0.30; 37d, \$0.20; 38d, \$0.10; 39d, \$0.00; 40d, \$0.00; 41d, \$0.00; 42d, \$0.00; 43d, \$0.00; 44d, \$0.00; 45d, \$0.00; 46d, \$0.00; 47d, \$0.00; 48d, \$0.00; 49d, \$0.00; 50d, \$0.00; 51d, \$0.00; 52d, \$0.00; 53d, \$0.00; 54d, \$0.00; 55d, \$0.00; 56d, \$0.00; 57d, \$0.00; 58d, \$0.00; 59d, \$0.00; 60d, \$0.00; 61d, \$0.00; 62d, \$0.00; 63d, \$0.00; 64d, \$0.00; 65d, \$0.00; 66d, \$0.00; 67d, \$0.00; 68d, \$0.00; 69d, \$0.00; 70d, \$0.00; 71d, \$0.00; 72d, \$0.00; 73d, \$0.00; 74d, \$0.00; 75d, \$0.00; 76d, \$0.00; 77d, \$0.00; 78d, \$0.00; 79d, \$0.00; 80d, \$0.00; 81d, \$0.00; 82d, \$0.00; 83d, \$0.00; 84d, \$0.00; 85d, \$0.00; 86d, \$0.00; 87d, \$0.00; 88d, \$0.00; 89d, \$0.00; 90d, \$0.00; 91d, \$0.00; 92d, \$0.00; 93d, \$0.00; 94d, \$0.00; 95d, \$0.00; 96d, \$0.00; 97d, \$0.00; 98d, \$0.00; 99d, \$0.00; 100d, \$0.00; 101d, \$0.00; 102d, \$0.00; 103d, \$0.00; 104d, \$0.00; 105d, \$0.00; 106d, \$0.00; 107d, \$0.00; 108d, \$0.00; 109d, \$0.00; 110d, \$0.00; 111d, \$0.00; 112d, \$0.00; 113d, \$0.00; 114d, \$0.00; 115d, \$0.00; 116d, \$0.00; 117d, \$0.00; 118d, \$0.00; 119d, \$0.00; 120d, \$0.00; 121d, \$0.00; 122d, \$0.00; 123d, \$0.00; 124d, \$0.00; 125d, \$0.00; 126d, \$0.00; 127d, \$0.00; 128d, \$0.00; 129d, \$0.00; 130d, \$0.00; 131d, \$0.00; 132d, \$0.00; 133d, \$0.00; 134d, \$0.00; 135d, \$0.00; 136d, \$0.00; 137d, \$0.00; 138d, \$0.00; 139d, \$0.00; 140d, \$0.00; 141d, \$0.00; 142d, \$0.00; 143d, \$0.00; 144d, \$0.00; 145d, \$0.00; 146d, \$0.00; 147d, \$0.00; 148d, \$0.00; 149d, \$0.00; 150d, \$0.00; 151d, \$0.00; 152d, \$0.00; 153d, \$0.00; 154d, \$0.00; 155d, \$0.00; 156d, \$0.00; 157d, \$0.00; 158d, \$0.00; 159d, \$0.00; 160d, \$0.00; 161d, \$0.00; 162d, \$0.00; 163d, \$0.00; 164d, \$0.00; 165d, \$0.00; 166d, \$0.00; 167d, \$0.00; 168d, \$0.00; 169d, \$0.00; 170d, \$0.00; 171d, \$0.00; 172d, \$0.00; 173d, \$0.00; 174d, \$0.00; 175d, \$0.00; 176d, \$0.00; 177d, \$0.00; 178d, \$0.00; 179d, \$0.00; 180d, \$0.00; 181d, \$0.00; 182d, \$0.00; 183d, \$0.00; 184d, \$0.00; 185d, \$0.00; 186d, \$0.00; 187d, \$0.00; 188d, \$0.00; 189d, \$0.00; 190d, \$0.00; 191d, \$0.00; 192d, \$0.00; 193d, \$0.00; 194d, \$0.00; 195d, \$0.00; 196d, \$0.00; 197d, \$0.00; 198d, \$0.00; 199d, \$0.00; 200d, \$0.00; 201d, \$0.00; 202d, \$0.00; 203d, \$0.00; 204d, \$0.00; 205d, \$0.00; 206d, \$0.00; 207d, \$0.00; 208d, \$0.00; 209d, \$0.00; 210d, \$0.00; 211d, \$0.00; 212d, \$0.00; 213d, \$0.00; 214d, \$0.00; 215d, \$0.00; 216d, \$0.00; 217d, \$0.00; 218d, \$0.00; 219d, \$0.00; 220d, \$0.00; 221d, \$0.00; 222d, \$0.00; 223d, \$0.00; 224d, \$0.00; 225d, \$0.00; 226d, \$0.00; 227d, \$0.00; 228d, \$0.00; 229d, \$0.00; 230d, \$0.00; 231d, \$0.00; 232d, \$0.00; 233d, \$0.00; 2